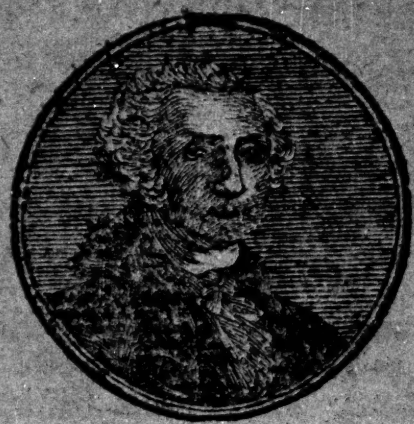


Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

NO. 618.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

Also
A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfhicks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburghs,
Sewing Silks,
Muffin and Muffin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
November 19.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens' Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

Also,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muffin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue-Master.

NOTICE.

BATTALION COURTS OF EN-
QUIRY will be held at Mr. Gadsby's, on
Wednesday the 8th of December, at 10
o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of assess-
ing Fines for non-attendance in the Mi-
litia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having com-
menced business in the house lately occu-
pied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax
street, in the town of Alexandria, beg
leave to inform their friends and the pub-
lic, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS,
JAPANESE WARE and GROCERIES,
and daily expect a complete assortment of
CASTINGS, which they will dispose of
at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour
or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.
N. B. They will also transact business
on commission, and take the liberty of
acquainting those who may favour them
with their confidence, that they will en-
deavour to merit the trust reposed in them,
by a faithful attention to their interest.
Nov. 23.

For Freight or Charter,
The BRIGANTINE
EAGLE,
Burthen 176 tons, 10 months
old, an excellent staunch ves-
sel, completely equipped and sails fast.
For Sale on board said Brig,
2500 bushels Liverpool SALT,
and a few chaldrons British Coals.—
Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain
Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.
Oct. 29.

Just received, and for Sale by
ABEL WILLIS,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.
Nov. 16.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Has received by the Brutus, from Liver-
pool, an assortment of
FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,
A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liver-
pool fine Salt, bottled London Brown
Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old,
Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing
Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.
Oct. 15.

Just Received,
And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN'S
Vendue Store, at the corner of King &
Union Streets, a handsome assortment of
MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF
3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large set Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.
Nov. 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN lately from the Subscriber
living near Potomac Run, in Stafford
county a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands
high. She had a Star in her forehead, some
white hairs on her neck, near the shoulder,
and three of her feet are white above the
hoof. The Mare is old, but she was in
good order when taken away. Whoever
will secure her, so that I get her again,
shall receive the above Reward.

ROBERT BUCHAN.
Dec. 4.

For SALE, or RENT,
THE STORE I have occu-
pied for some time past, situated on Prince
street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no
stand in town more eligible or better cal-
culated for carrying on an extensive wet
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be flow-
ed upon the Premises without any incon-
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-
ply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.
December 7.

LOST
Yesterday a SMALL BUNCH
of KEYS.—Whoever will leave them at
this office shall receive One Dollar Re-
ward.
December 7.

For SALE, by
WM. HARTSHORNE,
Two pipes London market
Madeira WINE, four years old.
Nov. 23.

JOHN GARDNER LADD,

Has for Sale,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,
Brandy and Geneva,
Sherry,
Liquor,
Malaga, and
Madera,
Russia Sheetings and Duck,
India Cotton,
A few boxes fine and coarse hats,
A great variety of Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Best American Playing Cards,
Soap and Candles,
Coric and fine Salt,
Red Seal Leather,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cordage, Paper, Glass, Alum,
Cheese, Codfish, Shad, and Herrings,
Hylon,
Hylon Shulan,
Souchong, and
Bohea
Refined Salt Petre,
Cardinals in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes, Spermaceti, ditto.
Fresh Chocolate in boxes, &c. &c.
Also, about 50 hhds. Potomac TOBACCO.
Nov. 11.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton &
James Dykes having expired—those
indebted to said concern are requested to
make payment and those having claims are
desired to bring them forward for settle-
ment.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the
Warehouse which the above concern oc-
cupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,
of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt.
each.

Wanted, to purchase for cash, a
few thousand bushels of WHEAT, and
ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.
JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to
the Subscribers, will be sold, on the 24th
day of this present month, at 3 o'clock,
P. M. on the Premises,

The frame HOUSE situated
on King street near the corner of Columbus
street, at present occupied by John and
Samuel Leard, subject to a ground rent of
£. 20 per annum. Terms of payment
Cash.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.
Dec. 3.

JAMES WILSON,
Has received, by the Industry, from Lon-
don, an extensive Assortment of
FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immedi-
ately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,
Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old
Port Wine, two years in bottles.
Nov. 1.

Washington Society.

THE Members of the WASHINGTON
SOCIETY of Alexandria, will please
to take Notice, that a regular stated meet-
ing of the said Society will be held at
Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesday the 14th day
of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—
Punctual attendance is requested.
G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

Dec. 6.

LOST.

On Friday between Alexandria and
James Patton's house, or from thence to
Mount Vernon, a small

Red Morocco Pocket-Book,
Containing a Pocket Almanac, and
sundry papers which can be of no use to a
ny person but the owner.—It had Mr. La-
timer's name (of Philadelphia) wrote in it.
The finder will be rewarded by leaving
it with the Printer of this paper.
December 16.

FOR SALE,

On the 3d day of January next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mr.
Anderson's Mill on Dogue run in the
county of Fairfax, the residue of the
personal estate of the late General George
Washington, yet unsold,

CONSISTING OF

Forty-five MULES, upwards of thirty
OXEN, and a variety of plantation uten-
sils, Waggon, Carts, Blacksmith's Tools,
&c. Six months credit will be allowed,
the purchasers giving bond with approved
sureties.

At the same time will be hired, during the
the life of Mrs. FRENCH,

Forty or Fifty NEGROES.
The Executors will let, for the term of two
two or three years,

A THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of Washington, situated
near the capitol, and adjoining the house
now occupied by General Dearborne.—
The tenant to be at liberty to erect upon
the premises, such necessary and permanent
out houses and improvements as he may
think proper, provided the value thereof
does not exceed one years rent, from which
it will be deducted. For terms apply to
Mr. Richard Forrest, in the city of Wash-
ington, or to Lawrence Lewis of Fairfax
county.

THE EXECUTORS.

December 6.

500 Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote
a letter to Messrs. PICKET, POR-
LAND and JOHNSTON, of Richmond, in-
cluding BANK NOTES, as per Numbers,
&c. annexed, amounting to Eighteen Hun-
dred and Fifty Dollars, which letter was
given to WILLIAM BELL, then my
clerk, to put into the Post-Office, which
he did not do, but has absconded with the
letter, and its contents.

The above Reward will be paid for ap-
prehending him with the whole of the mo-
ney, or in proportion for a part of it; or
I will give Two Hundred Dollars for ap-
prehending him without the money.

He is about 30 years of age, dark com-
plexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and
rethor in a whining tone of voice; has a
baldish appearance when spoken to; is
about six feet high, spare made, and has
broad features. He left Norfolk on Tues-
day the 23d inst. and was seen on board
a vessel bound for Baltimore. His dress
was of a light colour when he went away;
but it is probable he has changed it.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

One Note of the Manhattan Company,
dated Aug. 2, 1799, for 100 dollars.

Ten Notes of the Norfolk Branch Bank,
100 dollars each, viz.
No. 3523, dated May 1, 1800. Nos.
3449, 3440, 3416, 3558, 3554, 3532,
3506, 3502 and 3492, dated October 2,
1801.

Fifteen Notes of the same Bank, for 50
dollars each, viz.

No. 3062, dated May 2, 1800. Nos.
2843, 2761, 2759, dated July 21, 1801.
No. 675, of January 16, 1801. Nos.
3948, 3918, dated June 2, 1800. Nos.
2563, 2522, dated May 19, 1801. Nos.
3866, 3867, 4056, 4085, 4086 & 4082,
dated October 2, 1801.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802. d3t

Just received, and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers,

40 bbls. prime Boston B E E F.
JANNEY & PATON.
December 6.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition
to their assortment per the Industry, capt.
M'Kenzie, from London.
Nov. 2.

Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office
with neatness and dispatch

DANIEL SMITH.

At his Manufactory in Union Street, makes and has on Hand,

Cut Nails and flooring Brads, of a superior quality, which he offers for Sale by the cask, at the following prices: 20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.

8d. do. at 8½d. do.
6d. do. at 9½d. do.
4d. do. at 10½d. do.
3d. do. at 11½d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7½d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every size, and wide and narrow Hoop-Iron for Sale.

December 6. eo3t1aw12t

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eo3t

For SALE, by

WILLIAM I. HALL,

on Merchants' Wharf,

London particular Madeira (Bill) Wine, in pipes, hhds, and quarter casks, Boston Beef, of excellent quality, in barrels,

PORK in do.

Tongues and Sounds, in kegs, Mould and dipt Candles, in small boxes, N. England Rum, in bbls. Cadiz and Turk's Island Salt.

Dec. 3. d3te03t

For SALE, by

JOHN McKINNEY,

10 Ton first quality RUSSIA HEMP.

ALSO,

8 hhd's of best Antigua Sugars.

Dec. 3. eo7t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Public Guard in the City of Richmond, on the 28th of last month, JOHN HINCHEY. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, has light hair, is near sighted and squints a little, down look and swarthy complexion. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to one of the Officers of the Public Guard.

ALEX. QUARRIER, c. r. g.

Dec. 6. eo3t†

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Louisa County, Virginia, the 7th of Nov. a HORSE, about 4 feet 10 inches high, dappled very short, two hind feet white, with a Star and a Blaze in his Face, the Blaze beginning at the Star very small, and spreads so as to cover his nose, shod all round; paces well and fast, trots and canters. He is supposed to have been stolen by a Soldier who deserted from the Public Guard, in the city of Richmond. The above Reward will be paid for giving such information that the Horse may be got, and an additional Reward of Twenty Dollars for apprehending the Thief.

JOHN S. SMITH.

Louisa County, Va. Dec. 6. eo3t†

ADVERTISEMENT.

MY Son HENRY MOORE & myself had agreed, before he left this, that I should keep up the BROKER'S BUSINESS he had been engaged in, during his residence in Kentucky, and be particularly attentive to LAND TRANSACTIONS, which might produce me some profit here, and be of service to him there. As he has made a settlement in that country, I take this method of informing the public, that I will undertake to buy and sell LANDS, and negotiate in any other way for them, and that I will also attend to any other business commonly done in the Line of a Broker.

I am empowered to sell several valuable Lots in different parts of the Town of Alexandria; some well situated for business; one adjoining the Bank, 24 feet front on the north side of Cameron Street, and 123 feet five inches deep. This Lot will either be sold for Cash or exchanged for Lands adjoining the town.

CLEON MOORE,

Nov. 26. eo3t

Cash given for rags.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOMAS PAINE.

To the citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE FOURTH.

AS Congress is on the point of meeting, the public papers will necessarily be occupied with the debates of the ensuing Session, and as in consequence of my long absence from America, my private affairs require my attendance (for it is necessary I do this or I could not preserve as I do my Independence) I shall close my address to the public with this letter.

I congratulate them on the success of the late elections, and that with the additional confidence that while honest men are chosen and wise measures pursued, neither the treason of apostasy, masked under the name of federalism, of which I have spoken in my second letter, nor the intrigues of foreign emissaries, acting in concert with that mark, can prevail.

As to the licentiousness of the papers calling themselves *federal*, a name that apostasy has taken, it can hurt nobody but the party or the persons who support such papers. There is naturally a wholesome pride in the public mind that revolts at open vulgarity. It feels itself dishonored even by hearing it, as a chaste woman feels dishonor by hearing obscenity she cannot avoid. It can smile at wit, or be diverted with strokes of satirical humour, but it detests the *blackguard*. The same sense of propriety that governs in private companies governs in public life. If a man in company runs his wit upon another it may draw a smile from the persons present, but as soon as he turns a blackguard in his language the company gives him up, and it is the same in public life. The event of the late elections shews this to be true; for in proportion as those papers have become more and more vulgar and abusive, the elections have gone more and more against the party they support or that supports them. Their predecessor, *Porcupine* had wit. These scribblers have none. But as soon as his *blackguardism* (for it is the proper name of it) outran his wit, he was abandoned by every body but the English Minister that protected him.

The Spanish proverb says, "there never was a cover large enough to hide itself," and the proverb applies to the case of those papers and the shattered remnant of the faction that supports them. The falsehoods they fabricate, and the abuse they circulate, is a cover to hide something from being seen, but is not large enough to hide itself. It is a tub thrown out to the whale to prevent its attacking and sinking the vessel. They want to draw the attention of the public from thinking about or enquiring into, the measures of the late administration and the reason why so much public money was raised and expended. And so far as a lie to day, and a new one to-morrow, will answer this purpose it answers theirs. It is nothing to them whether they be believed or not, for if the negative purpose be answered the main point is answered to them.

He that picks your pocket always tries to make you look another way. Look, says he, at yon man tother side the street, —what a nose he has got! —Lord yonder is a chimney on fire! D'ye see yon man going along in the salamander great coat? That is the very man that stole one of Jupiter's satellites and sold it to a countryman for a gold watch, and it set his breeches on fire. Now the man that has his hand in your pocket does not care a farthing whether you believe what he says or not. All his aim is to prevent your looking at him; and this is the case with the remnant of the federal faction. The leaders of it have imposed upon the country, and they want to turn the attention of it from the subject.

In taking up any public matter I have never made it a consideration, and never will whether it be popular or unpopular, but whether it be right or wrong. The right will always become the popular if it has courage to shew itself, and the shortest way is always a straight line. I despise expedients; they are the gutter hole of politics, and the sink where reputation dies. In the present case, as in every other, I cannot be accused of using any; and I have no doubt but thousands will hereafter be ready to say, as Governor Morris said to me, after having abused me pretty handsomely in Congress, for the opposition I gave to the fraudu-

lent demand of Silas D. of two hundred thousand pound sterling. Well! we were all dupes and I among the rest.

Were the late administration to be called upon to give reasons for the expense it put the country to, it can give none. The danger of invasion was a bubble that served as a cover to raise taxes and armies to be employed for some other purpose. But if the people of America believe it true, the cheerfulness with which they supported those measures and paid those taxes, is an evidence of their patriotism, and if they suppose me their enemy, though in that supposition they did me injustice, it was not injustice in them. He that acts as he believes, though he may act wrong, is not conscious of wrong.

But though there was no danger, no thanks are due to the late administration for it. They sought to blow up a flame between the two countries; and so intent were they upon this, that they went out of their way to accomplish it. In a letter which the secretary of state, Timothy Pickering, wrote to Mr. Skipwith, the American consul at Paris, he broke off from the official subject of his letter to thank God in very exulting language, that the *Russians had cut the French army to pieces*. Mr. Skipwith, after shewing me the letter, very prudently concealed it.

It was the injudicious and wicked acrimony of this letter, and some other like conduct of the then secretary of state that occasioned me, in a letter to a friend in the government, to say, that if there was any official business to be done in France, till a regular minister should be appointed, it could not be trusted to a more proper person than Mr. Skipwith. He is, said I, an honest man, and will do business, and that with good manners to the government he is commissioned to act with a faculty which that Bear Timothy Pickering wanted, and which the Bear of that Bear, John Adams, never possessed.

In another letter to the same friend in 1797, and which was put unsealed under cover to Col. Burr, I expressed a satisfaction that Mr. Jefferson since he was not president, had accepted the vice presidency, for said I, "John Adams has such a talent for blundering and offending, it will be necessary to keep an eye over him." He has now sufficiently proved that though I have not the spirit of prophecy I have the gift of judging right; and all the world knows, for it cannot help knowing, that to judge rightly, and to write clearly, and that upon all sorts of subjects; to be able to command thought, and be always master of one's temper in writing, is the faculty only of a serene mind, and the attribute of happy and philosophical temperance. The scribblers, who know me not and who fill their papers with paragraphs about me, beside their want of talents, drink too many flings and drams in a morning to have any chance with me. But, poor fellows! they must do something for the little pittance they get from their employers. This is my apology for them.

My anxiety to get back to America was great for several years. It is the country of my heart, and the place of my political and literary life. It was the American revolution that made me an author, and forced into action the mind that had been dormant, and had no wish for public life; nor has it now. By the time the accounts I received, she appeared to me to be going wrong, and that some meditated treason against her liberties lurked at the bottom of her government. I heard that my friends were oppressed, and I longed to take my standing among them; and if other "times to try men's souls," were to arrive that I might bear my share. But my efforts to return were ineffectual.

As soon as Mr. Monroe had made a good standing with the French government, for the conduct of his predecessor had made his reception as minister difficult, he wanted to send dispatches to his own government by a person to whom he could also confide a verbal communication, and he fixed his choice upon me. He then applied to the committee of public safety for a passport; but as I had been voted again into the convention, it was only the convention that could give the passport; and as an application to them for that purpose would have made my going publicly known, I was obliged to sustain the disappointment and Mr. Monroe to lose the opportunity.

When that gentleman left France to return to America, I was to have come

with him. It was fortunate I did not. The vessel he sailed in was visited by a British frigate that searched every part of it, and down to the hold for Thomas Paine. I then went, the same year, to embark at Havre. But several British frigates were cruising in sight of the port who knew I was there, and I had to return again to Paris. Seeing myself thus cut off from every opportunity of returning that was in my power to command, I wrote to Mr. Jefferson, that if the fate of the election should put him in the chair of the presidency, and he should have occasion to send a frigate to France, he would give me the opportunity of returning by it, which he did. But I declined coming in the Maryland, the vessel that was offered me, and waited for the frigate that was to bring the new Minister, Mr. Chancellor Livingston, to France; but that frigate was ordered round to the Mediterranean; and as, at that time, the war was over, and the British cruisers called in, I could come any way. I then agreed to come with Commodore Barney in a vessel he had engaged. It was again fortunate I did not, for the vessel sunk at sea, and the people were preserved in the boat.

Had half the number of evils befallen me, that the number of dangers amount to, through which I have been preserved, there are those who would ascribe it to the wrath of Heaven; why then do they not ascribe my preservation to the protecting favour of Heaven. Even in my worldly concerns I have been blessed. The little property I left in America, and which I cared nothing about, not even to receive the rent of it, has been increasing in the value of its capital more than eight hundred dollars every year for the fourteen years and more that I have been absent from it. I am now, in my circumstances, independent, and my economy makes me rich. As to my health it is perfectly good, and I leave the world to judge of the state of my mind. I am, in every instance, a living contradiction of the mortified federalists.

In my publications I follow the rule I began with in *Common Sense*, that is to consult with nobody, nor let any body see what I write till it appears publicly. Were I to do otherwise, the case would be, that between the timidity of some, who are so afraid of doing wrong they never do right, the puny judgment of others, and despicable craft of preferring expedient to right, as if the world was a world of babies in leading strings. I should get forward with nothing. My path is a right line, as straight and clear to me as a ray of light. The boldness (if they will have it to be so) with which I speak on any subject, is a compliment to the judgment of the reader. It is like saying to him, *I treat you as a man, not as a child*. With respect to any worldly object, as it is impossible to discover any in me, therefore what I do, and my manner of doing it, ought to be ascribed to a good motive.

In a great affair, where the happiness of man is at stake, I love to work for nothing; and so fully am I under the influence of this principle that I should lose the spirit, the pleasure, and the pride of it, were I conscious that I looked for reward; and with this declaration I take my leave for the present.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's }

Hotel, Dec. 3, 1802. }

From the (Richmond) RECORDER.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. THOMAS PAINE.

"There is in America, more than in any other country, a large body of people who attend quietly to their farms, or follow their several occupations, who pay no regard to the clamours of anonymous scribblers, who think for themselves, and judge of government, not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of its measures, and the encouragement it gives to the improvement and prosperity of the country; and who, acting on their own judgment, never come forward in an election but on some great occasion. — When this body moves, all the little barking of scribbling and witless curs pass for nothing. To say to this independent description of men you must turn out such or such persons at the next election, for they have taken off a great many taxes, and lessened the expenses of government; they have diminished my tax, or my brother, or myself from a lucra-

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a more office in which there was nothing
to do, is to shew the cloven foot of fac-
tion, - I preach the language of ill dis-
guised mortification. In every part of
the Union, this faction is in the ag-
onies of death, and in proportion as its
state approaches, it gnaws its teeth, and
struggles. My arrival has struck it
as with a hydro-bomb; it is like the
fight of water to canine man-locks.

All this is mighty serious and solemn. The conclusion, also is remarkably temperate and modest. As to the first sentence, it is certain that the citizens of America derive their information almost exclusively from Newspapers. Very few political pamphlets are published. In some states, it is common for members of Congress to write circular letters to their constituents. But these two sources of information did not, when put together, produce one five hundredth part of the impression which arises from newspapers. Of this Mr. Jefferson was perfectly conscious, when he paid me sixteen dollars for writing paragraphs in the Aurora. At that time, the president gave it as his fixed opinion, that newspapers were more likely to be impressive than books. He was perfectly right. Mr. Paine may tell us, if he can, where people are to get information unless from newspapers; or by what other means they are to judge of the fragility of government? As for the improvement and prosperity of the country, they are above the encouragement of any government. They arise from the efforts of individuals. Government is chiefly known by the expense which it occasions. It is a sort of complex costable, a *something* hired to keep the peace, and nothing more. In *Common Sense*, Mr. Paine has very fully explained this doctrine. He observes that society arises from our wants and government, from our vices. The definition is perfect. Government is to society, what a bridle is to a horse, or a dose of salts to the human body. They produce no positive good, but they prevent the existence of evil. Is a nation the more *prosperous* for being taxed, or does a cornfield produce a better crop on account of the rail fence that surrounds it? No! But still taxes and rail fences are often necessary; and you may with equal reason say that a rail fence enriched your land, as that taxes promise the improvement and prosperity of the country. All this explanation has been fully proved by Mr. Paine himself in an hundred passages of his *Rights of Man*.

I return to the subject of newspapers. In fact it is their weakness, or ability, that must decide the fate of every administration. Put the case that the reasons upon each side are equally good, and that all the prints of the one party are entrusted to a conductor as richly gifted by nature as Thomas Paine. Put Cheetham, and Blake, and Jones, and Miss Smith, at the head of his adversaries. They could have no more chance with Paine than Madison had with Patrick Henry, or than the modern writers of farce would have with Shakespeare. In six weeks, he would make them fly, like chaff before the wind, and do by himself half the business of a president's election.

"When this body moves, all the kind
"barkings of scribbling, and worse
"curs, paid for nothing." Yes! But
"what moves this body?" The poet. And
"what are Americans now full of reading
"Newspapers."

"To say you are not an anti-slavery
"ions, at the same time, that you have
"taken of a good many to come and defend
"the expediency of legislation, is to show
"the cloven hoof of faction." Now, it
"would be the clearest kind of nonsense, if
"it would be such an absurdity, as never was
"and never will be raised. But people
"might say "a number of cards were cut
"posed to pay off the national debt."
"They were cut out without effort,
"bance, and with very little expression.
"They have been expected to carry for
"with you, at the expense of public utility.
"The republicans represented the in-
"fluence of the eastern states; and they
"have destroyed the only considerable
"source by which a part of it could be
"paid. This is the most egregious hy-
"pocrisy and inconsistency. To suppose
"this false, they have been expected to
"sell their government shares to the
"bank of the United States. By their
"shares they made a clear annual profit
"of forty thousand dollars, besides
"their interest in the other prop-
"erty of the bank. The terms provided
"a regular dividend of eight per cent.—
"so that she has in exacting the bank

"thing with an eight per cent loan.—
 "You know the racket that they raised
 "against Adams, when he borrowed upon
 "these terms. The stock has been sold
 "in a private manner, when it should
 "have been put up in detached parcels to
 "the highest bidder. The stock has
 "been sold to a foreign banking com-
 "pany, when it could have found abun-
 "dantly of purchasers at home. If it was
 "a good bargain, we should have kept it
 "among ourselves. But, to make bad
 "worse, the paper has been sold for an
 "hundred and thirty thousand dollars
 "less than its current price in the mar-
 "ket. And then we have a prattle a-
 "bout republican savings.

"The party brag of lessening the expences of government. They have set aside the mint; and the sixteen additional judges. For all this I thank them; and here my panegyric must expire. They reduced the navy to be sure. But for this we are no more obliged to them than for the summer that warms, or the winter that freezes. The powers of Europe put an end to the war, and to their own piratical depredations, without consulting Thomas Jefferson. Hence, a navy was no longer wanted; and if we are to judge from the report of their famous committee, the less that they meddle with maritime affairs, it is just so much the better. This committee first informed mankind that the navy yard where ships are built is the very same thing with the dock where ships are laid up. With a degree of ignorance, or of impudence, also, that seldom has been matched, their official printer,* and Paine's selected editor, affirmed that six seventy-four gun ships could be built in the little dock yard at Philadelphia, when he might have known that the thing was physically impossible; when he might have known that instead of *six* seventy-fours, it could hardly serve to hold the timbers of one forty-four gun frigate. What sort of a secretary to the navy must Robert Smith be, when he suffered such absurdities to pass without extinction? And, by the way what do you think of our little *ci de vant* wenching republican secretary of state, who has promoted the foundation of a scheme, by which three hundred thousand thieves and strumpets are to be turned loose on the state of Virginia?

"As to reducing the expences of government, has not the present Congress voted an hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for the charge of one year's Indian treaties, when the Creeks and Cherokees are constantly committing murders,† and when a thousand frontier riflemen, at fifty dollars per scalp, would sweep the left bank of the Mississippi in less than six weeks? Is it not a shame to give eight dollars per day, besides all expences, to commissioners for Indian treaties, when a French or British treaty is discussed for the mere six dollars? Why should Albert Gallatin get five thousand dollars per annum, after offering and voting that the commissioner should have but four hundred? And is it not the consummation of madness to prate about extinguishing the public debt, when at the present time, six hundred thousand dollars are being expended in the purchase of land?"

Ms. Part. 166, of the Federal Archives in the space of words. I am for the use of all men. In New York, there are at least a daily newspapers, and only one or two magazines. If you judge by the state of enlightenment, and there is no hindrance, most books of all the interest be property in the city belong to the Federal. Philadelphia has two daily newspapers. Three of them are democratic. Philadelphia's news very modern, and the literary revolution. There are hardly seen more its legs. As Abraham Lincoln and Washington, the Great Bird, Jackson, and the Ohio, upon one side, and John Smith and the Literary Advertiser upon the other. As Baltimore, the Federal Gazette takes the lead, and for days the Herald of Freedom. I received, this morning, a letter from you to take on a *special* report, at Christmas (N. C.) where it seems there is a strong opposition to Jefferson. As Frederick Douglass, think it well to be

4 While the article is going to press, an additional report appears in the Washington Post that the Chinese have been obtaining foreign trade partners and that a deal with them is expected.

ter, which is federal. At Petersburg, Lynchburg, Staunton, at Federicktown, in Maryland, at York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, the federal printers are at least upon equal terms with their adversaries. North Carolina swarms with federal newspapers. Six months ago, Jones and Doane were so kind as to tell the world that the federals had bought "The Recorder." The consequence of this falsehood was that we have got a much better set of subscribers than Jones and Duane put together. We have at this moment, above a thousand subscribers that have paid us *in advance*. Compare this with Duane's *more than forty*; and with Jones's outstanding accounts of six thousand dollars; and then let Mr. Paine judge whether all this looks like a faction that is in the *agonies of death*; and that in *proportion as its fate approaches, gnaws its teeth and bristles*.

If any person on the continent is, at this time gnashing his teeth, it must be Thomas Jefferson. What between his inaugural speech contrasted with his two letters to Callender, between Mr. Walker's lady, and black Sally, between his letter to Peter Carr, and his paste-board tender to Mr. Gabriel Jones, the president. IF he has one remaining spark of sensibility, must find himself a truly miserable being. As Fielding says of Bissil, his situation can in *that* case, be envied only by a man who is just going to be hanged. In the court of public opinion, Mr. Jefferson stands convicted, irrecoverably convicted, of hypocrisy, of treachery, of ingratitude, of impiety, of personal cowardice, and of brutal lust.

† Vid. next week's Recorder.
(To be continued.)

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

COMMUNICATION.

MELANCHOLY COMPARISONS.

REPUBLICS have long been charged with ingratitude towards their servants and most useful citizens, and the melancholy truth is so fully established in America, that it cannot be disproved, tho' it be denied; when our beloved Washington at the close of the war which ended our struggle for independence, resigned the high trust reposed in him at the commencement of that struggle, every heart was full of gratitude; and the citizens suffered no opportunity to escape of testifying this laudable principle. Scarcely released from the toils and dangers of war, he was again to add to his military exploits, the more brilliant and successful ones in the cabinet. The people freed by his valor and judgment from a foreign yoke, required a union, and the doubtful task to him in a great measure, was assigned of forming a government, so as to meet at once the different interests and bring into unison the different customs and manners of the people extended over the vast continent of America, so as not to infringe upon the one nor interfere with the other. How far he succeeded let united America answer: yea, let those who enjoy the comforts and those who have experienced the advantages of twelve years "successful experiment." Answer, and I am persuaded all Americans will acknowledge (except a few unprincipled demagogues) that their most sanguine expectations have been exceeded. After this faint picture of all that can be good and great, as a pious, charitable and humane man, as a warrior and as a statesman, peculiarly eminent, let us draw the most melancholy comparison.

AMERICANS, this is the man that *Cal-*
cander called "by and with the advice and
assistance of his friend *****" a raur-
leer; the same that *Duane*, alias *Duon*
of *Osannell*, charged with treason, and
the who *Paine* declares to be a blunderer,
a cold, icy hearted being, who never
loved his fellow nor hated his enemies;
the adepts of these three monsters are re-
surrecting the same from the borders of N.
Hampshire to the confines of Georgia.—
Thirteen years ago, before Americans
were duped by these masters and teachers
of the *new school*, before the Americans
had been taught ingratitude, such allego-
rism would have been treated with merit-
ed contempt, and the base authors would
have found met exemplary punishment; but
now how are we changed, the adepts of
these monsters the pupils of *Philosophy*,
haunt every place where the weak and in-
temperate resort, catching the effusions of
poor treated men and improving upon the

pillions of the ignorant, they artfully in-
fil the poison of pretended patriotism, till
the poor deluded and unguarded 'zealot',
filled with the fire of ingratitude and trea-
son, issues forth to increase the number.
We find their labours not only in the ja-
cobin prints, but we find them laboring in
the infamous cause even in the streets of our
city, advocating the conduct of a Bonaparte
& ridiculing the services of a Wash-
ington. A thousand false and scandalous
libels are fabricated by foreign hirelings,
and daily propagated by deluded Ameri-
cans. What a comparison, and yet how
true; how debased and subservient, the
same men who boldly asserted their rights
in opposition to Britain's fleets and armies,
now suffer themselves to be loaded with
fetters, with chains forged by the Vul-
cans of eternal infamy, a Duane and a
Paine. My heart, as an American, sick-
ens at the comparison; my blood boils at
the insult of injured greatness; but Jef-
ferson is President, and Gallatin holds
America's purse. Americans, consider
this: review the comparative situation,
made yesterday, of our country, and the
foregoing of our patriots. To-morrow
we will compare the men of '76 and '89
with the men of 1801, after which let us
PAUSE, but not long, or it will be too
late—too late indeed.

A VIRGINIAN.

[To be continued.]

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

I.
FATHER of our feeble race,
Wife, beneficent and kind,
Spread o'er nature's ample face,
Flows thy goodness unconfin'd,
Musing in the silent grove,
On the busy walks of men,
Still we trace thy wondrous love,
Claiming large returns again.

Lord, what offering shall we bring,
At thine altars when we bow ;
Hearts, the pure unfulfilled spring,
Whence the kind affections flow ;
Soft compassions feeling soul,
By the melting eye expressed
Sympathy at whose controul
Sorrow leaves the wounded breast.

III.
Willing hands to lead the blind,
Bind the wound or feed the poor,
Love embracing all mankind,
Charity with liberal store;
Teach us, O thou heavenly King,
Thus to show our grateful mind,
Thus the accepted offering bring,
Love to thee and all mankind.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,
Holland GIN, in pipes,
French Brandy in pipes,
N. England Rum in barrels,
A quantity of Cordage,
Hops in bags,
India Muslins,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of coarse Woollens, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

December 7.

Public Sale.

On Friday the 17th inst. will be sold at
at the Vendue store,
Two bales of BAIZES,
Green, blue, pink, scarlet, and black, and
naït on both sides.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

December 8.
Not received and for SALE or barter
for FLOUR or TOBACCO, by
 Thomas L. Washington & Co.
 Four pipes of four & an half years old
 LONDON MARKET

LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA WINE.
December 8. dif

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On the 20th day of this month will be sold,
at Vendue, on the Premises,
That HOUSE and LOT on
Washington street, lately occupied by
Jacob Smith, and adjoining the Lot now
in the possession of William Cash, at the
corner of King and Washington streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.
December 8. dts

TO BE LET,

THE brick house, on Prince-
street, now in the possession of Mrs. Alex-
ander near the corner of Pitt-Street. Pos-
session to be given on the 15th of this
month—apply to Mrs. Fletcher, or to
THOS. PATTEN.
Dec. 8. d

